

The Pig and the Hen.
The pig and the hen,
They both got in one pen.
And the hen said to the pig,
"Don't you be quite so big."
"You are a pig," said the pig,
And he gave her a pig with his snout.
"You are rough, and you're fat,
But who cares, I'll eat that."
"I will say if I choose," says the hen.
"No, mistress, no longer."
Then the pig, "I'm the stronger,
And mean to be boss of my pen!"
Then the hen cackled out
Just as close to his snout.
As she said: "You're an ill-natured brute;
If I had the corn,
Just as sure as I'm born,
I would send you to starve or to root!"
"But you don't own the corns;
So I think that my ribs
Will be never the leaner for you.
This trough is my trough,
And the sooner you're off,
The better the better you'll do!"
"You're not a bit fair,
And you're cross as a bear;
What harm do I do in your pen?
And I don't care a fig
For the worst you can say," says the hen.
Says the pig, you will care
If I do like a bear
And eat your two wings from your neck."
"What a nice little pig
You have got!" says the hen.
Beginning to scratch and to peck.
Now the pig stood amazed,
And the bristles upraised.
A moment past fell down so sleek.
Neighbor Hen, the pig said,
"If you'll just allow me,
I will show you a nice place to peck!"
So she followed him off,
And they ate from one trough—
They had quarreled for nothing, they saw:
And when they had fed,
Neighbor Hen, the pig said,
"Won't you stay here and rest in my straw!"
"No, I thank you; you see
That I sleep in a tree."
Says the hen: "You must go away;
So a grateful good-bye,
"Make your home in my sty,"
Says the pig, "and come in every day."
Now, my child will not miss
The true moral of this
Little story of anger and strife;
For a word spoken soft
Will turn enemies off,
Into friends that will stay friends for life."
—Northwestern Christian Advocate.

Decorative Day.

Today's celebration is not a tribute to war but to self sacrifice. Neither the strains of martial music nor the rhetoric of the orator should be permitted to hide the fact that war is the greatest curse that ever afflicted mankind; it is worse than famine and pestilence; for it not only takes life and pierces the heart with grief, but it nourishes the ugliest and fiercest human passions.
It was nothing but the instinct of a savage that led Von Moltke to eulogize war as one of the greatest agencies of civilization. The struggles of the battlefield may have rid the world of many unrighteous tyrants, but they have at the same time, destroyed the strongest and bravest, for these are the ones that rush to the front and receive the deadliest blows of the enemy. They may have cultivated courage, but it was the courage of the tiger, incapable of sympathy and finding the greatest joy in the misfortunes of others. It is possible that they have led to a greater respect for the rights of others, since the victor of aggression tends always to discourage aggression; but some of the most peaceful tribes on the earth—tribes that have no knowledge of the art of war, exhibit the most deference for the rights of others. Although low in the intellectual scale they practise all those virtues that militant peoples constantly laud in their maxims and habitually disregard in their actions.
There is not a virtue that the eulogists of war have attributed to it that the arts of peace do not draw forth. There are innumerable virtues born of peace that war invariably blasts. Not a day passes over a man's head that he is not called upon to exhibit courage, perseverance and self-sacrifice. Was it not Emerson who said a man had not lived who had not each day conquered some difficulty? Did not Wagner typify the same thought in the story of Siegfried over the dragon? For most people the slaughter of dragons is a daily task—often an hourly task. The beasts require a moral courage that no barbaric Siegfried ever felt. They develop a character as much above that of Wagner's hero as his was above the creature he slew. The man that does battle in behalf of some despised but humane cause; that dares to defend the truth when others forsake her; that seeks to deliver the government of his city or country from the brigands that prey upon it—he is a type of character that finds no parallel in mythology or among the heroes of military history. In him exists the feeling of sympathy—the richest and choicest product of civilization. While they fight for plunder or glory, he fights because of his love for his fellow men.
War was not essential, either, to the creation of great nations. It was not necessary for the strong to conquer the weak to bring them into one society—under one government. It is true that historically that was the agent that brought about a united England, a united France, a united Italy, a united Germany. But the pages of the record of that unification is black with tales of cruelty, treachery, meanness and bloodshed. Does any one think that these would have been the best of conditions for the united peoples? Her conquests are as resistless and complete as those of war. She drives out of existence the weak and incompetent; she compels subjection to the laws of order, honesty, truth and justice. But she does not leave her battlefields strewn with the dead and wounded; she does not fill the hearts of widows and orphans with anguish; she does not leave in the breast of her conquered adversaries the feeling of unquenchable hatred and revenge. She brings men of all races and creeds into a union devoted to the arts of industry and the cause of humanity.
It is this thought that is in danger of being forgotten to-day. At this time there is an essential danger because of the militant spirit that the creation of a new navy and the pursuit of the policy of jingoism has called into existence since the Rebellion. The generation that has grown up during the past thirty years knows nothing experimentally of the horrors and demoralization of that terrific contest. They are prone to think that war and heroism go together, and that one is essential to the other; they are prone to bestow upon one the praise that belongs to the other, and to imagine that long to be heroes they must be warriors. But war at best is only the occupation of savages, and, like cannibalism, is certain to disappear with the extinction of the feelings appropriate to savages. There will, however, remain the same occasion for heroism and self-sacrifice that has always existed from the beginning of time. Men will be called upon to succor the victims of nature's surly moods and to help those that from birth or misfortune or old age are unable to take care of themselves.—Rochester (N. Y.) Union and Advertiser.

Home Politeness.

"Why not be polite?" was the incisive initial question put by the late Bishop D. W. Clark in a practical paper on the above subject written long before he was a Bishop of his Church. How much does it cost to be polite? "I thank you," "Why not practice it at home?" to your husband, your children, your domestics? If a stranger does you a little act of courtesy, how sweet the smiling acknowledgment! If your husband—ah! it's a matter of course; don't say: "No need of thanks."
Should an acquaintance tread on your dress—your very, very best—by accident? Ah, how profuse you would be with your "Never mind." "Don't think of it." If your husband does it, perhaps he gets a frown; if a child, perhaps you think he ought to be chastised.
Ah! "These are little things," you say. But they tell mightily upon the heart, little things are.
A gentleman stops at a friend's house, and finds it in confusion. He doesn't see anything that requires an apology—doesn't even think an apology is called for; accepts everything as right, the cold supper, the cold room, etc.; but he goes home, where the wife has been caring for the sick ones all day, and working her life almost out. Hear him: "Don't see why things can't be kept in better order; never were such cross children before. No apologies waited for or accepted at home!"
Why not be polite at home? Why not use freely that golden coin of courtesy? How sweet they sound—those little words, "I thank you," "You are very kind." Doubly, yes, thrice, sweet from the lips we love; when the heart swells may the eye sparkle with the clear light of affection!
Be polite to your children. Do you expect them to be mindful of your welfare?—to be happy at your coming?—to bound away to do your pleasure before the request is half spoken? Then speak with all your dignity and mingled politeness, and with the utmost kindness both in manner and spirit. Let politeness and kindness have a niche in your household temple. Only then will you have learned the true secret of sending out into the world additions to its working forces of real gentlemen and ladies.
In order to be polite in your home, be sure to cultivate politeness and kindness in your business, and especially in your business office. How can we expect to bear with us to the homes of our loved ones the politeness and kindness here commended if we suffer ourselves to be unsympathetic, severe, discourteous, and boorish in our business offices and circles? Washington, though of aristocratic origin as to family and associations, observed everywhere, in army, state, society, life the most faultless politeness and the greatest kindness, both in manner and spirit, doffing his hat and kindly recognizing the salutations of even the humblest servant in the shop or street. And such were the manner and spirit of a greater than Washington—the Great Master, whose followers we profess to be.—N. Y. Advocate.

A Man With Grit.

The Law of Moses gave to man and beast a weekly rest. The wholesome laws of the country accord to the weary toiler the same privilege. Corporations without souls or consciences take these privileges from their employees, and terrorize good people by discharging those who object to their methods. Hence they force their men to work seven days in the week, and thus demoralize and degrade them. Cowardly men, without faith in God or care for religion, dare not resist these impositions, and having no conscience in the matter suffer themselves to be bulldozed and crushed.
If the railway men of the country would strike for a weekly day of rest, they would get it; and the sympathy of the people would go with them in the struggle; and even a little vigorous and courageous resistance by a few men with conscience and backbone would change the face of affairs immensely. Such things have been done. The Presbyterian says:
"One man stopped Sunday work in the Reading shop at Williamsport, Pa. He declined to work on the Lord's day, and was discharged, as a man who had too many scruples for a railroad worker. He quietly left the men who were in the shops that if they went to work he would prosecute them for violations of the Sunday law of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Seventy-five of the men declined to work the next Lord's day. The name of the sturdy upholder of the civil law was Andrew Anderson."
State law creates these corporations; and State law should not tolerate a corporation of its creation in compelling its employees to violate the laws of the Commonwealth. It only needs men of grit and grace to put on the brakes, and rescue workers from the grinding wheels of these corporate juggernauts. But as long as the men themselves do not care for God, but will hire out to work seven days in a week for the sake of extra wages, instead of staying on the soil where God put them, and earning their bread in the sweat of their faces; so long they have no moral power to resist corporate encroachments, and must make brick for Pharaoh or grind corn like blind Samson in the Philistine prison-house.—H. L. Hastings in Christian.

White Baboon.

A white baboon has recently arrived in England and is located at Bedford. His photograph was secured after the expenditure of much time and patience, owing to his particularly savage and restless nature, but at last under the soothing influence of a bottle of full, a negative was obtained. This full grown male baboon, standing between three and four feet high, was captured from his mother after an exciting chase by some Trek Beers in the Murchisona range, district of Johannesburg, South Africa, some two years ago, and after being reared in that country has been brought to England by his present owner. During the voyage he suffered severely from seasickness, but since his arrival he has quite regained his activity and health. His skin and hair are perfectly white, and it is claimed that he is the only white baboon of which there is any authentic record.

Some European who ladies passed through Constantinople paid a visit to a certain high Turkish functionary. The host offered them refreshments, including a great variety of sweetmeats, always taking care to give one of the ladies double the quantity he gave the others. Flattered by this marked attention, she put the question through the interpreter: "Why do you serve me more liberally than the rest?" "Because you have a larger mouth," was the straightforward reply.

What kind of fireworks are these?

asked Aunt Meddlergrass of her city nephew. "Those are Roman candles, aunt," "Are they? Well, I'm glad I don't live in Rome. I'd baste the worst kind to have to sew by the light of them things."

Moth Exterminator.—For moths salt is the best exterminator. The nuns in one of the hospital convents tried everything else without success; and their experience is valuable, as they have so much clothing of the sick who go there, and strangers, when dying there, often leave quantities of clothes, etc.
They had a room full of feathers, which were sent there for pillow making, and they were in despair as they could not exterminate the moths, until they were advised to try common salt. They sprinkled it around, and in a week or 10 days were altogether rid of the moths. They are never troubled now.

For Skin Diseases.

For skin diseases that cause periodical flushing of purple, beetred, scarlet and yellow, powdering is necessary. While not a cure, it is a great comfort, and to be able to subdue a blazing countenance. French chalk, rice and magnesia are among the standard toilet powders. Properly used they are as harmless as a veil. The average gentleman who shaves uses powder, and he is not subject to soreness of the face. Some women who powder have horrible complexion. The trouble is not with the powder, but the powder. She doesn't keep herself clean. Powder should be put on the skin when it is dry. It must be removed for perfect circulation before retiring.

A good furniture polish may be made by putting equal parts of spirits of wine, vinegar and olive oil in a large bottle, and shaking thoroughly every day for a week, when it will be ready for use. This polish should be applied to the furniture with a soft woolen cloth, and thoroughly rubbed in. If the furniture is very dirty, it may be rubbed clean with a woolen cloth dipped in kerosene.

CHANEY M. JONES,

First Class Repairer of Shoes and Boots, has his shop in the office once occupied by Colonel Orville T. Calhoun, where he will repair all kinds of shoes and boots in his line, which he will do in a satisfactory manner, on short notice, and at low price.
[Feb. 13, 1894, if]

HADDONS

GRAND SUMMER SALE

Beginning 1st of June.

AS THE SEASON ADVANCES WE ARE

daily marking down prices on lots of stuff to close out. Our rule is, never to carry over perishable goods if we can convert them into money. A glance through our stock on and after 1st of June will convince you that a little

READY CASH

will buy more goods in our line than ever before.

Bargains IN LIGHT SILKS

Bargains IN DRESS SILKS

Bargains IN MATERIAL FOR SHIRT WAISTS

Bargains IN WHITE EMBROIDERIES

Bargains IN PARASOLS

Bargains IN SLIPPERS

New Millinery, Ribbons, Laces, &c., coming in every week.

R. M. HADDON & CO.

Time

Is money. To be on time will save some occasionally, therefore if you have a

Watch

that was made to keep time, but requires setting every time you gaze upon its face, its hardly of much

Use

to you. A small sum of money, a great deal of experience, a good overhauling, close regulating, with the aid of our fine

Tools and Machines

would set her all right again, and you can go your way rejoicing. This we suggest as the best

Remedy

and advise one trial. If you need a new Watch you can be pleased. We carry the largest

Stock of Watches

in the county, and guarantee them to keep time, and quality as represented.

R. C. BERNAU.

Very Respectfully,

C. P. HAMMOND & CO.

FROZEN Dainties!

FOR the accommodation of the public and to fill a long felt want, I have opened an

ICE CREAM PARLOR

first door in rear of J. F. Miller's, where I will supply at all hours

Ice Cream,---ALL FLAVORS,

Sherbet and

Ice in any Quantity,

served and delivered to families on short notice.

G. H. MOORE.

June 20, 1894, if

Port Royal and Western Carolina R. R.

Augusta and Asheville Short Line.

J. B. CLEVELAND, Receiver.

QUICKEST route to Athens, Raleigh, Norfolk

Richmond, Va., and Eastern cities. Schedule in effect July 1st, 1894. Eastern time.

Lv Augusta..... 2 35 pm 6 50 am

Ar Greenville..... 5 25 pm 12 15 pm

Ar Anderson..... 5 35 pm 1 25 pm

Ar Laurens..... 6 24 pm 2 14 pm

Ar Greenville..... 7 10 pm 3 00 pm

Ar Spartanburg..... 8 03 pm 3 53 pm

Ar Saluda..... 9 48 pm 4 38 pm

Ar Hendersonville..... 10 32 pm 5 22 pm

Ar Asheville..... 11 20 pm 6 10 pm

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